

Cotton Price Current.

Table with columns for commodity (Cotton, Corn, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Salt, Potatoes, Whiskey) and price per unit. Includes a note: "There is no change in the Cotton Market."

Commercial.

sun rises 5h 5m.; sets 6h. 55m.

Latest dates from Liverpool, April 14. Latest dates from Hayre, April 17.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FLOUR.—There is no change in the prices of Howard street Flour. We quote the store rate, with retail sales, at \$9; and the wagon rate at \$8 25.

A sale of City Mills Flour on Saturday at \$7 75, full. Holders now ask \$8; retail sales. We quote Susquehanna at \$9 small sale.

GRAIN.—A lot of 1000 bushels prime red German wheat, to go to the country, was sold yesterday at \$1 50 per bushel. We have heard of no sales to millers.

Sales of white Corn to-day at 78 cents, and of yellow at 80 cents. We quote Rye at 90 cents, and Oats at 46 a 47 cents.

WHISKEY.—Prices have advanced. Sales of hds. have been made to-day at 35 cts. The wagon price of bbls is 25 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

NEW YORK MARKET.

COTTON.—The sales since our last have been to a fair extent, without change in price. There have been more sellers this week than last, but no anxiety being manifested to realize, the business done has been at full rates. For shipment 'midling' to 'fair' qualities have been taken at 8 to 10 c; and for home use, fair to good fair at 10 a 11c; and a few bales fine Apalachicola at 11c.

FLOUR.—Few sales take place at advanced rates. Western is held at \$8 50 a \$8 75, which is an advance of fully 25 c. New York at \$7 50 a \$7 75. Southern at \$7 50 a \$8.

GRAIN.—We heard of sales in the wheat market at our quotations. Fully 10,000 bushels red German were disposed of at \$1 45—to-day 250 bags damaged went off at 90c cash.

A few Bills on England were found for this packet good enough to sell, and were disposed of at 12 a 11 prem. Half dollars are plenty at 6 prem. American gold is worth 8 a 10 prem. Cotton continues to sell rather freely, at the advance obtained last week.

FLOUR.—The supplies of Western having very materially diminished and considerable purchases having been made for the South, we advance our quotations fully \$1 per bbl and observe that holders are firm at the advance. Southern has also felt the improvement, and we refer to our quotations for actual sales. The New York millers have but small stocks, and are selling for city use about as rapidly as received from their mill.

EXCHANGES.—The transactions in Bills on Europe for the packets of the 16th inst, were of less importance than at any period within the last ten years, and the rates varied considerably. The sales were chiefly at 13 a 15 per cent premium on London, and 15 a 15 1/2 on Paris; those on other places were too unimportant to require particular notice. Nothing has been done yet for the next packet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 14.

We have had a fair extent of business done in cotton this week more particularly to-day, when we have fully recovered the slight depression which, in the middle of the week, was submitted to; and we close without changing our quotations of Friday last. 2000 American are taken on speculation, and 1800 American and 100 Pernams for export. 200 Stained Sea Islands will be offered by public auction on Friday next.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.

The demand for Cotton has been rather more general at the late depressed prices, and the sales for the week ended last evening amounted to 17,800 bales of which 2,740 were Upland at 6 a 7; 9,200 Orleans at 6 a 9; 2,570 Alabama and Mobile at 5 a 8; and 40 Sea Island at 27 a 30d per lb. The market has been more languid to-day and the sales about 2000 bales.

APRIL 14.

The market this week is without alteration; if any thing prices are steadier, and there is a better disposition toward business, yet buyers come forward with much caution and supply themselves sparingly, and we presume that they will adopt this plan, until confidence is in some degree restored by a more healthy state of money matters, which still continue gloomy, notwithstanding the arrival of the New York packets of the 8th and 16th ult. Speculators have taken 2000 bales of American, and exporters 1800 American, 75 Pernams, and 20 Bengal. Two vessels from New York (one the packet of the 16th ult.) 1 from New Orleans 3 from Mobile, 1 from Apalachicola, 1 from Savannah, 1 from Maranham, 1 from Paraiba and one from Alexandria, have arrived but not reported. There are 200 Stained Sea Island for auction on Friday next. The sales to-day have been from 3000 to 3500 bags of all kinds, 350 American on speculation. The import this week is 6,963 bags, and the sales reach 17,800 bags.

HAVRE, April 5.

Our Cotton market was firm yesterday, and the advance from the lowest point may be considered at full 10 centimes. Upon some purchases it is more, but on an average, two sols is about the absolute rise. Still, even with this our prices are very low, in comparison with prices in the United States, and the losses are necessarily tremendous.

APRIL 7.—Purchases of some importance, have been made, partly by the trade, partly by speculators, during the last eight days, with a gradual improvement in prices. Upon the whole, however, our rates, for United States, short staple are only 2 1/2 centimes higher than they were on the 24th ult. the day which preceded the heavy fall heretofore noticed. The sales are 8200 bags and no arrivals. Stock 7300.

The New York Courier and Enquirer in reference to the latest accounts from Europe, says:

"The aspect of the money market in England, is, we are sorry to say, still more discouraging, and such as leads us to entertain—knowing, as we do that no material relief has been sent from this country—the most gloomy forebodings of the future. No less than seven of our packet ships remained out longer than the ordinary time in which they performed the voyage, but we do not think this has aggravated the evil; rather the reverse, as it has, by placing people there in difficulties already, perhaps prepared them better to meet the final overthrow of all their hopes."

In France, matters neither seem mending. All the vigilance of the police is required to keep Paris tranquil. A new ministry has not yet been formed, and all attempts to reorganize one meet continued embarrassments. One great difficulty is to form a cabinet which will undertake to obtain from the Legislative Chamber the large grants of money Louis Philippe requires for the different branches of his family, among others, on the occasion of the proposed marriage of his eldest son with a princess of the house of Mecklenberg Schwerin."

Miscellaneous.

NEW PLASTER.—The French in Algiers, have discovered a new plaster, used in the public works of that city, composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand. It is called by the Moors fahbi, and being stirred again with oil resists the weather better than marble.—*Yankee Farmer.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A young man in France lately had the capricious fancy to determine on the destruction of his dog by drowning, on account of some light fault. By the assistance of a boat, he threw the animal into the middle of the Seine, and with an oar he revenged him from regaining the side. Whilst thus cruelly occupied, he lost his equilibrium, fell into the river, and would have assuredly perished, but for the assistance of the faithful dog, which he had attempted to drown. The dog seized him by the collar, and sustained him above water, until assistance was rendered from the shore.

'How is it,' said one little Miss to another, 'that John's never afraid and I am?' 'Because he's got a Roman nose and feels safe; don't you remember how we read that it has always been said a Roman knows no danger?'

THE THREE WIVES.—A late minister of religion in Worcestershire used to relate the following anecdote of one of his friends who had been three times married. The unfortunate speculator in matrimony had married his first wife, a very worldly, avaricious woman, who grasped at every thing, and never was satisfied. The second was a corpulent, easy, dirty quiet soul, always in good humor, and satisfied with every thing; the last was a most violent termagant, who rendered his life miserable while she lived. The good old man, upon reviewing his past life, used to observe, "My friends, I have had variety enough in the conjugal relation, and may literally say, I have married the world, the flesh and the devil."

CURIOS EPIMOLOGY.—Do you know, says A. to B. why Adam's sons were called CAIN and ABLE? No, replies B. Why then, says A. I'll tell you, and my explanation is a proof that the English was the primitive language, and the foundation of all the languages in the world. The two brothers, you know quarreled in the fields. CAIN was a stout fellow, and ABLE was a little man. The former had a thick bamboo in his hand, with which he beat his brother, till he killed him.—Then, struck with remorse, alas! cried he, I have CANED him unmercifully, notwithstanding he deprecated my wrath while he was ABLE. Hence, the one was called CAIN and the other ABLE.

A poor man once excused his non-attendance at church to a rich neighbor, by saying he had no breeches fit for the occasion, which the latter offered to lend. The man availed himself of the offer, and when the priest was about to commence prayer he cast a glance to his friend, when he called out in an under tone, but loud enough to be heard by those around, "Don't kneel down in my BREECHES." The man carried home the borrowed garment, and was a long time absent from church, as usual, when another neighbor inquired the reason, which the poor man gave as before, adding that he had once borrowed a pair, which had given the owner occasion to insult his poverty before the whole audience. "Come with me," said his new friend, "and I will supply you." Accordingly he essayed once more to visit the church in borrowed breeches, and when notice was given for prayer he directed his attention to his accommodating friend, who no sooner saw him, than he called out loud enough to attract the observation of all present, "Kneel down—kneel down any where in my breeches."—*Alex. Gaz.*

RICH MEN'S WAGES.—Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness which he must enjoy, and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No indeed," "Well, that is all I get."

"As you were."—During the late war with Great Britain, a dashing belle, who is now an affectionate mother, found her progress arrested as she passed down Court street, in Boston, by a flood which prevented her passage to the opposite walk. She paused to consider her situation, and anxiously looking towards the desired haven, when an honest tar, with a canvas hat, and blue ribbon, inscribed "U. S. Frigate Constitution," bore up and reconnoitered her position. Without any apology or ceremony, he encircled her waist with his muscular arm, and wading knee deep through the water, landed the lady sensitive on the opposite shore. More vexed than grateful, our belle curled her pretty lip, and said "you are an impudent fellow, sir." "Belay that, my dear," said Jack, "I'll make you fast again." Suiting the action to the word, he lifted her the second time, and reformed the stream, placed her safely again where he first found her, observing, with a good natured laugh "An you love you mooring so well, hearty, smoke my pipe, but you may lay at anchor there." The above is true. The lady has grown wiser and less sensitive since this lecture on squeamishness was read to her, and she frequently amuses her friends by relating the anecdote.

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he had felt for another, who was suffering, and needed his assistance, dryly asked him, "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

EXTRACT FROM FRANCE.—"Among the on-dits it is said that a movement will be made towards establishing a bank at Paris, to facilitate business operations in America, and to commence with a capital of twenty millions of francs, to be increased to forty millions."—*Star.*

A correspondent informs us, says the Boston Morning Post, that certain gentlemen who keep temperance stores are licensed to sell alcohol as a medicine? And that they do a large business in this way—their customers generally being very much out of health.

LOOK OUT!—The counterfeiters are on the quiver. Taking advantage of the present demand for specie, they have thrown into circulation quantities of counterfeit half dollars, of which the die is not badly executed. They are made of German silver.—*Phil. Her.*

MERCHANTS' BONDS.—We understand, that in conformity to the suggestions made in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of New York, concerning duty bonds, the Solicitor of the Treasury is preparing special instructions, under which the extension can be given in proper cases; and that since the resolution has been adopted by the President to convene Congress at the earliest day practicable, considering the imperfect state of representation in that body, the postponement in payment of the bonds, when appropriate and when desired, will be authorized to extend a reasonable time after the commencement of the session.—*Globe.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce. THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The past week, so far from showing any improvement in the general condition of affairs, has been, on the whole, more disastrous in its results than any which had preceded it. A large number of failures occurred, probably more than fifty, including many of our largest and best houses. It is melancholy to look upon the wreck of fortunes realized by a long course of business; to see firms which a year ago were worth a half a million, or upwards, prostrated as with the besom of destruction. It is not to be inferred that these firms are of course insolvent, because they have stopped payment; for no amount of property, in the present deranged state of the currency, could secure them against disaster. But to make the best of it, a failure, to such houses is an immense calamity, and one which it may take years of prosperous business to repair. Then there is the deep mortification which a man of honor feels, on finding himself unable to meet his engagements, and in reflecting, perhaps, that his misfortunes have caused the ruin of others. There is need of his philosophy, and all his Christian principle, to enable him to bear under such trials with firmness. This, however, is the wise and becoming course. Why should a man sink into despondency because he has lost earthly substance, or a part of it, when perhaps he is looking forward to an imperishable crown? He has long since been told, on high authority, that riches take to themselves wings and fly away; and his own experience teaches him that they could not make him happy, though they should continue for ever. It would be well for persons disposed to repine under their misfortunes, to think how many blessings they still enjoy—such a health, friends, domestic peace, and innumerable other comforts which will recur to every ingenious mind on devoting a few moments to reflection on the subject. Instead of murmuring, therefore, on account of what we have lost, we should be grateful for what remains; and encouraged by success, until this unexpected crisis, we should be willing to put our shoulders to the wheel, not doubting but that we shall have as much prosperity as a kind Providence sees best for us—and more than this we cannot ask or desire.

It is worthy of remark that the calamities of this period are very generally, though not equally, diffused. There are but few in this whole community, who in one way or other do not come in for a share. Capitalists lose by the unprecedented fall in stocks, by the depreciation in the value of estate, and by the non-payment of notes which they have purchased. It is the opinion of many well informed on this subject, that taking the aggregate of money employed in shaming, within the last five months, it has not netted, after deducting losses, six per cent. interest, nor any interest at all. We know of an individual that has got more than \$50,000 in protested notes which he shaved, and many others are in a similar predicament. The merchant sees his goods rapidly falling upon his hands, and is also exposed to continual losses from bad paper. The master mechanic is unable to raise the funds necessary to carry on his business to advantage, and so is obliged to dismiss many of his workmen. Very little building is going on, and every department of industry is drooping. The consequence is, that workmen are out of employ, and unable to provide for the comfortable subsistence of their families. Thus the calamity attaches to the whole community with a few exceptions, such as lawyers, notaries, and salary men. These last, who a year ago considered their condition unfortunate, inasmuch as their salaries were not (in general) advanced with the increased price of rents and provisions, now begin to feel very comfortable. As a class, they were so poor, and in such feeble credit, when the artificial advancement of property came on, that they were unable to em-

bark in the adventures of the day, even had they been disposed; and the result is, that the storm passes harmoniously over their heads, while it sweeps down others who but recently were considered beyond the contingencies of accident. A great revolution in property, both as to price and ownership, is going forward, and it is difficult to say when or where it will end. Possibly, when things have gained their level, property may be more equally distributed than it has recently been; and possibly their will be a greater amount of happiness in the community at large. This convulsion though dreadful in its operation, may be as necessary to the welfare of the social system, as tempests and earthquakes are to the physical. Looking at it without reference to its causes, neither we nor any other man can say that it is not, taken in all its bearings, more a blessing than a curse.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. Suspension of Specie Payments.

New York, May 10, 3 P. M. **THE BANKS.**—In pursuance of the notice published in another column in our morning edition, the banks in this city, without a single exception, have ceased to redeem their notes in specie. Great excitement in consequence prevailed; but we are very happy to say, that, with very few exceptions, the suspension of specie payments by the banks meet with universal approbation.

To guard, however, against the designs of the lawless, or the movements of those who may be misled as to the effects of this measure, several regiments of volunteers and a squadron of horse, are on duty in the Park and at the arsenal, ready to act if necessary. The entire civil police is also on duty, and no apprehensions are entertained of any disturbance.

NEW YORK, May 17, 2 P. M.

We have just learned that a meeting was convened at the exchange to-day, at 1 o'clock, to receive the report of the collector of this port, who on the subject of receiving payment of custom bonds in paper money.

The collector states that he saw the President, and opened the whole business to him; that he represented the impossibility existing of paying in specie; that the President expressed in the most feeling manner his regret of the state of the law which forbids any interference on his part in this matter. The collector offered to take the responsibility on himself of receiving deposit bank notes, and although the same legal objection presented itself, the collector told the merchants that he was willing to take the responsibility.

Mr. Swartwout assured the meeting that the President was engaged daily and nightly in devising means of relief, and that all that could possibly be done, would be, to assist the mercantile community and the country in this hour of trial.

This statement was received with enthusiastic cheers. The meeting is yet in session, and we cannot wait for the conclusion. We since learn that the meeting adjourned after voting thanks to the collector for his attention to their interests.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1837

The Bank of Metropolis and Bank of Washington stopped!—Notwithstanding the Government was to sustain these Banks and messengers were despatched to the mint for that purpose, still they have been obliged to yield to the vigorous pressure made upon them. For the last few days the counter of the Bank of Metropolis presented a strange scene, the brutal negro, the bally ruffian, the impudent cyprian, the nervous hypochondriac and the delicate female were all blended in one promiscuous mass, seeking specie for their notes. All was well until this morning, when the frightful disclosures was made to the surrounding crowd that the Bank could no longer pay in gold and silver—though handbills have been issued declaring they had ample means to answer any just demand.

Extract from the Bank of Metropolis notice.

Resolved, That we do for the present, in accordance with public opinion, suspend the payment of specie, to be resumed as soon as a change in the Banking operations of the country shall render it practicable.

Resolved, That the conduct of the private depositors in our neighborhood, with few exceptions, has been highly honorable, while at the same time, we repeat the solemn assurance of our ample means, besides a large surplus to answer every demand against us.

JOHN P. VAN NESS, President.
ED. THOMAS, Cashier.

WHAT MAY BE DONE AS TO GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

- 1. The existing acts of Congress authorize all public creditors to receive specie for their claims, or specie paying bank notes, unless they voluntarily choose to take something else.
- 2. Similar acts of Congress imperatively require that the duties and lands shall be paid in specie, or the notes of specie paying banks, otherwise public creditors could not be so paid.
- 3. These acts of Congress the public officers are bound by duty and their oaths to execute so far as possible; and, when not possible, from failures of banks and individuals owing them, then they must stop till the laws are altered. But they must not deliberately go contrary to the law—wilfully violate, and clearly disregard it.
- 4. They have no right to proceed to

alter those laws, or make new ones.— Their power is not legislative, but merely executive. If unable like the merchant to pay debts in specie, or an equivalent, and the creditor is unwilling to take any thing else, delay must follow till Congress, the only legislative authority, can meet, and provide new aid.

5. Inability to fulfil a contract at the day stipulated is one thing, and if caused by misfortune or accident, may not be criminal; but at a deliberate departure from a contract or law—a sanction of acts which the law prohibits, such as taking for public dues, promises of others, which are not then paid, or payable in specie or its equivalent—would be illegal or criminal; and it would be much better to have the paying of debts to the Government entirely suspended from inability, as they must be, in case of such inability, than for any mere agent or officer of the Government to do what the whole American people, though the law-making power have forbidden.

From the Globe. By the President of the U. S. of America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for the meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measure as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.
By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BEN SHERID.

The Natchez paper contains the particulars of the destruction of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire, she was engaged in a race with the steamer Prairies; and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power, a barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood, of which there was on board about sixty cords. When the crew discovered the fire they all left their posts and ran for the yawl without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all asleep in their berths. The captain for a time attempted to allay the extreme confusion by stating that the fire was extinguished; twice he forbid the lowering of the yawl which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of nearly three hundred persons on board now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was, to the shore! to the shore! and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope at the helm had given way, or the pilot been driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off and the boat kept on. The scene of horror now began all description.

The yawl which had been filled with the crew had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump verba de without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies on board, all of whom went overboard without uttering a single scream, some doing so unassistedly and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have been burnt up on board the Ben Sherrod—no man by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky., hung to a rope at the bow of the boat until taken up by the yawl of the steam boat Columbus, which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms was much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position—he lost \$20,000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but from the carelessness or indiscretion of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She dove to the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels, drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Lum stone county, Alabama, was floating on a barrel and sustaining also a lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them both under; the lady was drowned, but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated down the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McD well attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, when he swam ashore ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Russell floated down the river ten miles and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his mo-